

## **Historic, Archive Document**

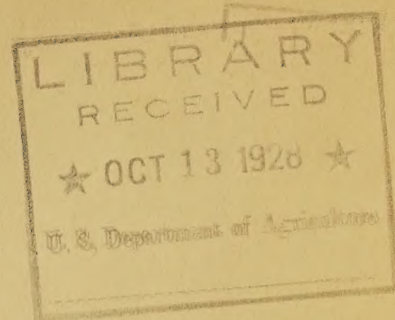
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A Summary of the Exhibit

"Shall I Be a Dairy Farmer?"

In many sections of the country farmers are wondering if they should continue in the same line of crop and livestock production that they have pursued in previous years. The quite general success of dairy farmers has induced many others to increase the number of cows from the few necessary to meet personal needs to herds large enough to produce market milk. In some sections of the country the business interests and the farmers' organizations have been considering the possibilities of changing the general type of agriculture from a one-crop method to a system of farming which would include the production of dairy products. There are many problems connected with the changes in type of farming and before a farmer goes into dairying on a scale large enough to make it a major product, he should consider a number of factors very carefully.

The exhibit which we are showing under this heading, "Shall I Be a Dairy Farmer?", proposes to hold up before the prospective farmer-dairyman some of the questions which he should ask himself before he goes in too deep. The exhibit is rather interestingly arranged. It shows a farmer coming out of the barn leading the family cow and proceeding toward a gateway which opens into a large landscape in which are seen a number of rather prosperous looking dairy farms. Over the gate is the question which is the title of the exhibit, "Shall I Be a Dairy Farmer?". When the gate swings open, as it does every few moments by means of a mechanical contrivance, a number of facts will be seen painted on the rails of the gate. These statements include questions regarding the farmer's ability to work with cows, the market conditions at hand, the availability of pasturage and feeds, and other pertinent queries.

When the gate closes statements are displayed on the other side of the gate indicating the reasons why it would not be desirable to attempt to go into dairying.

We are hoping by this means to raise questions in the minds of farmers who are thinking about going into the dairy business, so that they may be sure they are right before they go ahead.





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A Summary of the Exhibit

Description of Economic Exhibits Contributed by the Bureau of  
Agricultural Economics to the Department Display at  
the National Dairy Show.

"The World's Dairy Banquet."

Milk and its products have been food for human kind since the beginnings of human life on the earth. Probably due to the climatic difference in different parts of the world dairying has become an industry more prominent in some sections than in others. The amount of dairy products used by peoples of different countries varies with the country and with the particular product in question. In the exhibit we are attempting to show the extent to which the various so-called dairy countries consume various products. Apparently Uncle Sam's appetite lags behind. The little country of Denmark leads in the consumption of fluid milk. Each individual in that country is supposed to consume a pint and a half of milk a day. Our neighbor to the north leads in the per capita consumption of butter. 1.12 ounces of butter is the daily per capita consumption in Canada. We would naturally expect that Switzerland would be the leader in the consumption of cheese, and this is true. The per capita consumption of cheese is approximately one ounce a day for every man, woman and child in that remarkable country.

Included in the exhibit are a few statistical facts which may be of interest to the visitors. One placard shows the amount of milk which is used in the production of butter, ice cream, condensed and evaporated milk, cheese, general household use and miscellaneous uses. It is rather staggering to read that 15,000,000,000 pounds of milk are poured into coffee and tea cups every year; that 500,000,000 pounds of milk are served in public eating houses; that the babies of the country consume 427,000,000 quarts of milk a year, and that 3,600,000,000 pounds are wasted either on the farms, in the factories, in milk distributing plants, or in the homes and that the baby calves get 3,900,000,000 pounds.

On the opposite wall of the exhibit some more statistics show the increase in the production of dairy products in the United States from 1920 to 1927. In seven years time we increased our butter production 73.3%. The household use of fluid milk increased 37.2%. 12.2% more cheese was produced in 1927 than in 1920. The United States is producing 29% more ice cream, 216% more casein, and 175% more dried skim milk which goes largely into the bakery trade. Condensed buttermilk has increased in production in seven years 204% and dried buttermilk 573%. These statistics may be dry and uninteresting to some people, but we are sure that there are some people who will be interested in knowing these things.







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Soy Beans:

An exhibit on soy bean culture and utilization enumerates the particular varieties of soy beans which are best adapted for hay, for seed, or for pasture in various sections of the country. This crop is more drought resistant and less sensitive to excess moisture than corn and yields an abundance of feed and forage. The seed should always be inoculated when soy beans are planted for the first time, warns the exhibit.

CLIMATIC AND SOIL ADAPTATIONS. - The soy bean has about the same range of climatic adaptations as corn. The Southern States and Corn Belt are most favorably situated for the production of seed, although early varieties introduced from northern Manchuria have greatly extended the profitable production of seed throughout the northern part of the United States. The soy bean succeeds on nearly all types of soil, but the best results are obtained on mellow, fertile, sandy loams or clay loams.

CULTURE AND HARVESTING. - Soy beans are sown from early spring when danger of frosts are over to midsummer, depending largely on the latitude and use to be made of the crop. For seed production, 20 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre are required for rows 24 to 40 inches apart. When sown or drilled broadcast for hay or green manure, from 60 to 90 pounds to the acre are sufficient. The yields of seed range from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre in the Northern States and 25 to 35 in the Southern States. Under favorable conditions soy beans average 2 tons of hay to the acre.

VARIETIES. - Varieties of soy beans are differentiated largely by the color and size of seed, though they also differ in maturity, habit of growth, yield, etc. The yellow-seeded varieties are preferred for the production of food, oil, and meal, and include, late: Mammoth, Dixie and Tokio; medium late: Herman, Haberlandt, Chiquita; medium: Illini, Midwest, Dunfield and Mikado; early: Ito San, Manchu, Elton, Hoosier, Wea, Mandarin, Minsoy, Aksarben and Soysota. For forage purposes the black and brown seeded varieties are most suitable and include, late: Otootan, Biloxi, Laredo, Goshen Prolific and Barchet; medium: Peking, Wilson-Five, George Washington and Virginia; early: Chestnut, Black Eyebrow and Wisconsin Black.

UTILIZATION - Soy beans may be used advantageously as either a seed or forage crop in many systems of rotation. They make good hay, as a silage and pasture and are valuable soilage crop. In combination with other crops such as corn, cowpea, Sudan grass, and sorghum it furnishes a well-balanced ration, a large yield and a great variety of forage.







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Marketing Information.

The preparation of a display of marketing information is always fraught with some difficulties. How to show in an interesting way what kind of valuable information is available for the benefit of those who are buying and selling any particular commodity or commodities is not the easiest type of exhibit to prepare. Under the head of Dairy Marketing Information we are attempting in this exhibit to call to the attention of farmers and others the available Government market news reports which they would find valuable in their business of producing and selling dairy products. The exhibit that we are putting on will make use of a projection machine and screen upon which will be flashed, in the form of news notices, statements regarding market reports. These statements, which will be made in a striking manner somewhat after the fashion of lightning flashes, will show the purpose for each report and where it can be secured. Two figures stand in the exhibit, apparently reading the material which is thrown on the screen and it is thought that because the attention of the two figures seem directed towards the screen it will cause visitors in the aisleways to stop and see what the screen has to say.





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Sweet-Clover Pasture

Sweet-clover pasture properly managed will carry more stock and return more profit than any grazing crop known today. A good stand of second-season sweet clover can carry two head of cows per acre from early spring till midsummer and cases are known where 4 head did not keep it down. Get the stock in early, when the clover is 6 inches high and put cattle enough on to keep it from blossoming; with one cow to an acre the clover gets old too fast.

For continuous grazing on sweet clover two fields are necessary, one that has just passed its first winter and one starting its first season's growth. Turn cattle on the older field in spring and keep them there till July 15th to 30th. By this time the sweet clover will bloom and get too woody to be palatable and the clover on the new field should be 6 to 8 inches high. The new clover will carry only about one half the stock the old field, carried, and allowance must be made for that by having double the acreage or by having other pasture. An excess acreage in the fall is not a bad thing as any field not needed for grazing the next season, can be turned under the next spring for corn with great benefit to the corn.

After grazing stops on the older field the clover will make considerable growth and this can be plowed under in fall with great benefit to any succeeding crop.

There is less danger from bloat with sweet clover than with other clovers but cases have been known and the usual precautions should be taken.



